

**Remarks**

Applicants submit the following remarks in response to the Final Office Action, dated June 26, 2006. Claims 1-8, 14-26, 33-40, and 42 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 14-17, 39 and 42 are independent. Claims 9-13, 27-32, and 41 have been previously cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-3, 6-8, 14-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,081,262 to Gill et al. (hereinafter, "Gill"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 4-5, 20-21, 34, and 36 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,128,655 to Fields et al. (hereinafter, "Fields"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

**Interview**

Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for the opportunity to discuss the above application during a telephonic interview on September 21, 2006. The following is a summary of the conducted interview.

(1) no exhibits were discussed or shown at the interview;

(2) claims 1 and 42 were discussed;

(3) the Gill reference was discussed;

(4) Applicants advised the Examiner that the present invention, as recited in the pending claims, is directed towards content gathering for a presentation application. Specifically, claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, accessing a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source

through a multimedia content application; and subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page, copying said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application. In contrast, Gill discloses a system for organizing a layout of a presentation page. Gill fails to disclose, teach or suggest gathering content for a presentation.

During the interview, the Examiner maintained his rejection and asserted that Gill discloses gathering content or a content library, but was unable to point to a specific instance in Gill to support his assertion. Applicants asked the Examiner to provide such reference. The Applicants further advised the Examiner that Gill is a menu-driven application where a user selects object characteristics to control layout of presentation and pointed to Gill's Col. 3, lines 49-52. In light of that, the Applicants stated that Gill does not teach or suggest gathering a library of content.

The Examiner and the Applicants also reviewed the file to determine whether amendments to the claims could be made to further distinguish the claims from Gill and place the application into allowance. The Examiner stated that he would consider Applicants' response to the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, if one is submitted.

The Examiner and the Applicants did not reach an agreement with regard to the discussed claims and the cited Gill reference.

The following is a substantive response to the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action.

35 U.S.C. 102(e)

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gill. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 of the present application recites a method of building a presentation, the method comprising: accessing a page including multimedia content from a multimedia source through a multimedia content application; and subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page, and copying said multimedia content having said tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner stated, *inter alia*,

Gill discloses a user selecting input. Gill recites: “the author simply selects object characteristics from a set of menus to control the layout, content and presentation of the document page that is created’ (column 3, lines 49-52).

Gill discloses automatically identifying multimedia content based upon the tags while the page is accessed by the multimedia content application. Gill recites: “the multi-media data is stored and processed by the page based document layout system Q in a transparent manner, the data is identified by tags which note the multi-media nature of the particular data object” (column 15, lines 49-53).

Gill discloses copying multimedia content into memory. Gill recites: “the author defines a movie object MB into which is imported a movie, which is stored in memory, and obtained from one of the sources named above” (column 10, lines 11-13). Gill discloses copying the multimedia page into memory in Figure 4 at reference sign 403 (shown as “Gather Page Level Multi-Media Data”) (See, Office Action, Pages 3-4).

When responding to Applicants’ arguments submitted in response to December 15, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner stated:

Gill is clearly directed toward generating multimedia presentations (see the title) and Gill recites: “It is well known in the presentation generation arena how to create multi-media presentations which contain textual, graphical, audio and even video segments” (column 1, lines 25-27). (See, Office Action, Page 12).

The Examiner stated, with regard to the “subsequent to receiving user selection...” step of claim 1:

Gill discloses automatically identifying multimedia content based upon the tags while the page is accessed by the multimedia content application. Gill recites:

“the multimedia data is stored and processed by the page based document layout system Q in a transparent manner, the data is identified by tags which note the multi-media nature of the particular data object” (Column 15, lines 49-53). Gill discloses copying multimedia content into memory. Gill recites: “the author defines a movie object MB into which is imported a movie, which is stored in memory, and obtained from one of the sources named above” (column 10, lines 11-13). Gill discloses copying the multimedia page into memory in Figure 4 at reference sign 403 (shown as “Gather Page Level Multi-Media Data”). (See, Office Action, page 13).

As Applicants pointed out to the Examiner during the September 21, 2006 Interview and in response to the December 14, 2005 Office Action, the Examiner is misinterpreting Gill and the disclosure thereof. Gill discloses a multi-media presentation generation system that includes a menu driven multi-media presentation generation system. (Gill, Col. 5, lines 10-12). Gill’s system further includes page based document layout system Q that has a page layout capability allowing a user to define a workspace of predetermined physical extent, where the workspace is divided by the user into a plurality of objects. (Gill, Col. 5, lines 27-32). Gill allows the user to define the content and function of each of these workspaces individually as well as their integration with the other objects in the workspace to form the entirety of presentation. (Gill, Col. 5, lines 37-40). Gill partitions an underlying page using a menu based system into a plurality of boxes that can be edited by the user. (Gill, Col. 6, lines 23-27). In contrast to the claimed invention of the present application, Gill fails to teach “subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page”, as recited in claim 1. Instead, Gill discloses usage of an existing library of documents and arranging them on a presentation page, where the documents can be obtained from a plurality of sources. (Gill, Col. 6, lines 2-8). As such, Gill’s user input with regard as to where to place the content on the presentation page is different than “user selection input” recited in claim 1. As stated above,

Gill's user arranges these documents into boxes on the presentation layout page. Clearly, this is different than "subsequent to receiving user selection input while said page is accessed through said multimedia content application, automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing said page", as recited in claim 1.

Additionally, Gill teaches a system that uses a page based print document layout paradigm to regulate the spatial relationship among the plurality of objects contained within the multi-media presentation. (Col. 3, lines 21-24). Gill's system enables its user to take existing documents prepared for a print medium and convert them to multi-media presentations. (Col. 4, lines 35-37). Gill's users define the content and function of each of workspaces individually and integrate them in the workspace to form the presentation. (Col. 5, lines 37-40). Thus, Gill is primarily concerned with presentation layout and arrangements of components of the presentation on the presentation page. This is contrary to the Examiner's assertions that Gill discloses "a user selecting input", "automatically identifying multimedia content based upon the tags while the page is accessed by the multimedia content application" and "copying multimedia content into memory".

Gill discloses that information for inclusion in a presentation can be "downloaded from external sources...such as Internet S4" (Col. 5, line 65 to Col. 6, line 8), however, Gill does not disclose how its system identifies and copies the information into, for example, a presentation folder. Hence, Gill does not disclose identifying and/or copying information from an external source such as the Internet, much less disclose Applicants' particular approach of "automatically identifying multimedia content having a tag by parsing a page" and "copying said multimedia content having said tag..." "subsequent to receiving user selection input..."

Since Gill fails to disclose all of the elements of claim 1, Gill is not anticipatory reference. As such, claim 1 should be allowed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejection of claim 1.

Independent claims 14-17 and 39 are not anticipated by Gill for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1. Thus, the rejections of claims 14-17 and 39 are respectfully traversed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejections of claims 14-17 and 39.

Claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 respectively depend from independent claims 1, 14-17 and 39. As such, claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 are not anticipated by Gill for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1. Thus, the rejections of claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40 are respectfully traversed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejections of claims 2-3, 6-8, 18-19, 22-26, 33, 35, and 37-40.

35 U.S.C. 103

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 42 as being unpatentable over Gill. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner stated that Gill disclose all elements of claim 42 but “fails to explicitly describe the multimedia tags as HTML tags.” (Office Action, page. 10, para. 35).

Contrary to the Examiner’s assertions, in addition to failing to explicitly describe multimedia tags as HTML tags, Gill also fails to teach or suggest, *inter alia*, “subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is presented in said preview window, automatically identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by parsing said web page” and

“copying said multimedia content having said HTML tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application”, as recited in claim 42. Hence, claim 42 is patentable over Gill for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1 and should be allowed. Thus, the rejection of claim 42 is respectfully traversed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejection of claim 42.

In the June 26, 2006 Final Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over a combination of Gill and Fields. Claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are dependent on respective independent claims 1 and 14-17. As such, claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are allowable for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 1.

Fields does not cure the deficiencies of Gill. Fields discloses a distribution mechanism for filtering, formatting and reuse of web based content. However, Fields does not disclose, teach or suggest, *inter alia*, “subsequent to receiving user selection input while said web page is presented in said preview window, automatically identifying multimedia content having a HTML tag by parsing said web page” and “copying said multimedia content having said HTML tag from said multimedia source to memory, for access by a presentation application”. Thus, the rejections of claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36 are respectfully traversed. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw his rejections of claims 4-5, 20-21, 34 and 36.

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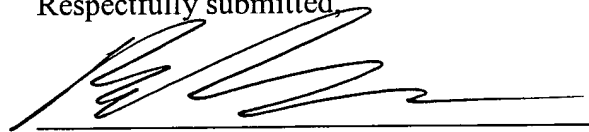
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No new matter has been added.

The claims currently presented are proper and definite. Allowance is accordingly in order and respectfully requested. However, should the Examiner deem that further clarification of the record is in order, we invite a telephone call to the Applicants' undersigned attorney to expedite further processing of the application to allowance.

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Respectfully submitted,



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